

From the Filtering
of the water to the
Painting of the wagon
When a freshly painted
Knickerbocker wagon stops at
your door you can rest assured
the crystal clear ice is made
from filtered water, frozen in
sanitary containers and loaded
in wagons the bodies of which
are made and painted at the
Knickerbocker shops. The bodies
are made to insure cleanliness
and are painted often—the old
paint being burned off to make
assurance doubly sure.

Clean horses, living in clean, white stalls,
are driven by men most of whom are
stockholders—upholding the Company's
honor as they do their own.

**Knickerbocker
ICE
Company**

**French
Vermouth**

ONE thing in favor
of Prohibition is
that now you can get
delicious Vermouth at
almost any grocer's.
But be sure to ask for
MOUQUIN'S if you
want the real, old time
flavor. Imitations don't
fill the bill.

A lot of people have
discovered that a
MOUQUIN'S non-
alcoholic Vermouth
makes "private
stocks" last longer.

Mouquin
Restaurant & Wine Co.,
134 Prince St., N. Y. Tel. Spring 5453

**McCreery
For Fur
Storage
Absolute
Protection**

Phone: Fitzroy 3400

**The
Forbes Shoe**
One of
Our
Comfort
Lasts
for
Women

**FOOT TROUBLES
CORRECTED**
Our Distinctive Service Is Fit-
ting the Feet to Assure Comfort
PRACTICEDISTS
6 W. Broadway, 221 Greenwich St.
(Near Vesey St.), New York.

**GOLF
and Sport Suits**
Our suits are the talk of the town.
We are the only house in New York
offering high grade, made to order
clothes at these low prices. FOUR
PIECE SUIT, including long
trousers and knickerbockers, imported
and domestic, hand tailored, \$42.50
men's sizes. Value \$65

SUITS AND TOPCOATS
Only of the better grade
clothes and styles of dis-
tinction, with 2 pair trousers
"Worth Your Consideration."
A & B CLOTHES SHOPS
The Real Home of Fashion
1677 Broadway, Bet. 52d & 53d St.
52 West 33rd St., Near Broadway

California
New York
to San Francisco
VOYAGE to New Orleans on a
modern steel Southern Pacific
(Morgan Line) Steamship. Enjoy the
rest and comfort of "100 Golden Hours at
Sea." Continue to California on the famous
BUNNET ROUTE—Every mile a scene worth
while.
Send now for literature and information to
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
A. J. Pomon, Gen'l. Agent, Passenger Dept.
Room 2015, 145 Broadway, Cor. Nassau 4800

YAP ISSUE CLEAR, IS OPINION OF U. S.

Reports Allies Will Claim
Secret Understanding
Are Discounted.

EXCUSE A 'CALAMITY'

Previous Agreement, if
Urged, Will Be Regarded
as Attempt to Deceive.

AMERICA HAS RIGHTS

Washington Believes It Incon-
ceivable Powers Will Try
Sharp Practices.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., April 21.

Reports from Paris that the allied
Powers would claim that a secret
understanding with Japan made it im-
possible for them to support the United
States in its contention relative to the
islands of Yap are discounted in Wash-
ington. Any resort to an excuse of
this kind in refusing to support the
claims of the United States that it is
entitled to a voice in the disposition of
the former island possessions of Ger-
many would be regarded by officials
of this Government as a "calamity."

This strong characterization of the
reported intention of the allied govern-
ments is based on the contention that
the Versailles treaty disposed of the
German possessions to the principal
allied and associated Powers, the "As-
sociated Powers" being the United States.

To go back to this pronouncement and
say that a previous understanding made
it impossible for the Allies to support
the United States in claiming its rights
under the Versailles treaty, according to
Administration spokesmen, would be in
effect to say that discussion of the dis-
position of the island possessions of Ger-
many at Versailles was mere mummer-
y—that it was designed to deceive the
American delegates upon a matter that
had already been settled.

It is regarded here as inconceivable
that the allied Powers would place them-
selves in the position of being convicted
of sharp practice in dealing with the
United States on a subject that so inti-
mately affects its future welfare.

An agreement is said to have been
reached after secret negotiations in
February, 1917, by which Great Britain,
Russia and France bound themselves
to support the claims of Japan to Shian-
tung and the German islands in the
north Pacific. Notes forming this agree-
ment were exchanged between Viscount
Monote, Japanese Foreign Minister, and
the British Ambassador at Tokio follow-
ing a verbal discussion of the subject.
A few days later Viscount Monote wrote
to the Russian and French Ambassadors
on the same subject and in March of
the same year the subject was brought
to the attention of the Italian Govern-
ment. In Great Britain's answer to the
Japanese request an agreement was
reached that Japan was to support
Great Britain's claims to the German
islands south of the equator.

JAPAN'S REPLY ON YAP IS FIRM ON OLD STAND Says She Did as Much as U. S. in Crushing Germany.

By the Associated Press.

Tokio, April 21.—The Tokio news-
papers to-day accept as accurate the
reports published here yesterday that
the Cabinet had decided there was no reason
to change Japan's policy on the man-
date question because of the recent American
note on the subject.

According to the Hochi Shimbun,
the Japanese reply to the American note,
which is now being drafted, will again
be considered by the Cabinet to-morrow
and despatched to the United States
after having been submitted to the
Diplomatic Advisory Council. The tenor
of the reply, according to the news-
paper's summary, is that Japan believes
it fair and reasonable to adhere to her
previous policy regarding the island of
Yap, which was based on decisions of
the Supreme Council and the League of
Nations.

A perusal of the correspondence on
the subject, the note will say, continues
the newspaper summary, demonstrates
the justice of the Japanese attitude and
the unreasonableness of that of the
United States. Nevertheless the reply,
it is declared, will emphasize the con-
tention that the question involved should
not be regarded as another Japanese-
American problem but a question be-
tween the United States and the Powers
collectively.

The publication of the notes already
exchanged is commended by the press
as strengthening the cause of open
diplomacy.

Former Premier Okuma, in a state-
ment to the press to-day, says the
United States should be reminded that
in crushing German militarism Japan
played a role as prominent as that of
the United States, as will be clear,
he declares, "from a little reflection of
the possible consequences of Japan's
neutrality had she declared it when the
British and French armies arose against
Germany."

JAPAN AGREES TO U. S. PRINCIPLE ON CABLES

Early Solution Expected, Says
Washington Report.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Japan and
France are understood to have accepted
the American principle of distribution
of the former German Atlantic and Pa-
cific cables, at a session of the interna-
tional communications conference, held
late today at the State Department. An
early agreement is expected.

Actual working out of the distribu-
tion of the Pacific cables, by which, it
is understood, the United States will re-
ceive the line from Guam to Yap and
Japan that part of the line from Yap
extending formerly to Shanghai, it was
indicated to-night, will be deferred
pending the clearing up of the status
of the island of Yap.

In addition to the cable from Guam
to Yap and that from New York to
Brazil, now in possession of France, the
United States also is expected to re-
ceive from Great Britain the cable now
extending from Halifax to Penzance. In
exchange, it is understood, Great Brit-
ain will receive one of the present
American cables connecting Canada with
Great Britain.

Details of American participation with
Italy in the construction of a direct
cable from Naples to New York, via the
Azores, also have to be worked out by
the conference.

NO 'VIVI ITALIA,' SO LOSES HIS BEARD

Socialist Deputy Refusing to
Cry, Fascisti Cut Off His
Whiskers.

ROME, April 21.—Premier Giolitti's
energetic orders to the authorities
throughout Italy to put down violence,
whether instigated by political parties
or individuals, has had a good effect.
The outbreaks are less grave than those
which occurred recently.

In Pavia, Signor Maffi, Socialist mem-
ber of the Chamber of Deputies, was
surrounded by Fascisti, or Extreme Na-
tionalists, who ordered him to cry "Vivi
Italia." Maffi replied that he had never
been unpatriotic, but refused to yield to
dictation. Thereupon the Fascisti cut off
his long beard and put him aboard a train.

Socialist cooperative stores in Bari
province were sprinkled with gasoline
and set afire. In Barietta, thirty-three
miles northwest of Bari, several Social-
ist cooperatives went over to the Fascis-
ti, while the Socialist Mayor and
Aldermen resigned, publishing a mani-
festo stating they were retiring from
the political struggle.

The Fascisti damaged the Chambers
of Labor in Massafra and Tolafo. They
set fire to the Chamber of Labor in
Lavagna, on the Gulf of Genoa.

At Parma a conflict which began last
night in a crowded square continued
until 2 o'clock this morning, a mob club-
bing a carabinieri to death. More than
100 persons have been arrested in con-
nection with the clash.

The Chambers of Labor, the work-
men's organization, have issued mani-
festos asking the people to be calm and
urging them to resist energetically.

The disorders, which have been for
the most part confined to northern cen-
tral Italy, have spread to the southern
provinces, according to the Epoca. A
party of Communists rising in a moter-
tory encountered a party of Communists
at Orta Nova, and in the fight which
ensued six Communists and three Na-
tionalists were killed.

Rome to-day celebrated her 2,474th
birthday, or anniversary of her founda-
tion. The most important feature was
a gathering of all the Extreme Nation-
alists (Fascisti), including great num-
bers of peasants, in the province, who
came to Rome to listen to addresses by
Senator Rava, the Mayor of Rome, and
other prominent officials. Amid great
enthusiasm five war banners, made by
women of Rome, were distributed to the
Fascisti, while the historic bell in the
Capitol was rung.

U. S.-JAPAN QUESTION NOT BRITAIN'S CONCERN

Lloyd George Replies to
Query in Commons.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 21.—The correspondence
between Japan and the United States
on the mandate question formed the
subject of numerous questions in the
House of Commons to-day and drew
from the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd
George, the statement:

"We have no interest in the matter
at all, except general interest in the
peace of the world and good will among
all the nations concerned."

Joshua Wedgwood, Labor, asked
whether these papers could not be pub-
lished as it was "most important that
any questions of antagonism between
ourselves and the United States be
eliminated as soon as possible."

Mr. Lloyd George responded: "There
is no question of antagonism between
ourselves and the United States." He
added that the correspondence had not
been communicated officially to Great
Britain, but that when it was he would
inform the House.

DRY'S GAIN IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Holland, April 21.—The
Second Chamber of Parliament to-day
approved by a vote of 39 to 29 a bill in
favor of local option for the sale of al-
coholic liquors, except wine containing less
than 22 per cent. and other beverages
containing less than 15 per cent.

TYROL PLEBISCITE IS A TRIAL BALLOON

Provincial Leaders Hold
Vote Does Not Endanger
Austria's Integrity.

NOT AIMED AT TREATY

Tyrolese Feel They Will
Lose Nothing by Test of
Fusion Sentiment.

VIENNA PROTESTS FUTILE

Official Close to Chancellor
May Criticizes Entente for
Delay in Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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VIENNA, April 21.—The action of the
Tyrolean Diet in deciding to hold a
local plebiscite on the question of the
fusion with Germany has reopened the
whole question of the future relation
of Austria to Germany. Tyrol acted
despite the warning by the allied Gov-
ernments through their Ministers in
Vienna that credits and financial sup-
port of Austria will be stopped if the
Vienna Government does not make
the fusion movement ineffective.

The Tyrolean Government is of the
opinion that the integrity of the Aus-
trian Republic would not be endan-
gered by a plebiscite, since the vote
would only indicate the sentiment of
the people as to the desirability of
fusion of the whole of the Austrian
territory with Germany by means of
an appeal to the League of Nations.
It is not intended that any pressure
be exerted or that there should be any
violations of the peace treaty.

The Vienna Government is against
the fusion movement, and has prom-
ised the Entente Powers, and more
especially France, that it would stand
firmly against it. The Government has
protested to the Tyrol in vain. It has
just issued a communique that it would
adhere loyally to the stipulations of the
peace treaty and would use every legal
means to bring the Tyrol to reason.

However, the Government has no legal
means at its disposal to accomplish this,
since the Austrian provinces form a
voluntary federal union and are almost
independent of the Federation.

A report is current that a treaty be-
tween France, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-
Slovakia for common offensive and de-
fensive action to avert the proposal
for Austrian fusion with Germany
reaches proportions threatening realiza-
tion is being negotiated.

As to the probable effect of the exist-
ing Austrian sentiment for fusion with
Germany, THE NEW YORK HERALD cor-
respondent was told by a high official
who is closely connected with Chan-
cellor Mayr that the whole future of Aus-
tria depended on speedy and systematic
support by the Allies and the neutral
Powers. Under present conditions, with
the huge deficit, which is constantly in-
creasing, Austria, he said, was not able
to continue life as an independent State.
"Until now Austria has lived on

hope," he continued. "First it was Sir
William Goode's reconstruction plan;
later it was Louis Loucheur's recon-
struction scheme; then it was the Lon-
don conference; now it is the delegations
from the Financial Committee of the
League of Nations, which has just be-
gun negotiations with the Viennese
Government."

"Meanwhile nothing has been done.
Like Micawber, the Austrians are con-
stantly waiting for something to turn
up. Under these conditions the position
of the Government is extremely diffi-
cult. What can we do against the re-
belling provinces if we cannot feed
them with hope? The question is not
what will be the effect of the plebiscite,
but whether we will get indispensable
help from abroad. If we do not, many
different things may happen. There is
a possibility of independent action by
the provinces, of chaos, of God knows
what."

The fusion question has become pri-
marily an economic question. From
fusion with Germany the people expect
more tolerable economic conditions, and
it is difficult to dispel the idea as long
as we have not got anything to dispel it
with. It is very doubtful if the Entente
threats at this moment can have the
wholesome effect intended. The aver-
age man here argues that he has not
much to lose, that Germany with the
allied sanctions (penalties) is much bet-
ter off than Austria without them.

The Entente knows that the Chris-
tian-socialist Government is loyal to its
promises and that we will continue in
this attitude as long as we can. What
will happen should we be unable to con-
tinue in this policy we do not know.

"The result of the Tyrolean plebiscite
will depend entirely on the economic
situation obtaining when the vote is
taken."

There can be no doubt that Pan-
German money has been used to make
the most of the economic dissatisfaction
in Austria. The Austrian crown is
cheap for the Germans and much can
be done here with a small sum in marks.
It was said here, however, that the Ber-
lin Government has nothing to do with
this propaganda.

If Austria is not left utterly in the
lurch there is every chance that the
fusion movement will pass over quietly,
just as the Bolshevik propaganda passed
off.

The warning note of the Entente
Powers to the Viennese Government
caused the greatest excitement at Inna-
bruck, where there was a lively demon-
stration against the Entente that con-
tinued for several days. During the
demonstration Gov. Schrafft of the
Tyrol, who is regarded almost as the
absolute local ruler there, declared that
the plebiscite would be held and that the
country declined to restrict the utter-
ance of its free will. An American resi-
dent of Vienna who is well known as a
sympathizer with the Tyrolean cause
spoke at Innsbruck last Sunday on
"America and the Tyrol." Reports from

there say that all political parties are
resolved that the Tyrol should express
its will in the plebiscite.

Besides the Tyrol, Styria and Salz-
burg also decided to hold local pleb-
iscites, but Styria has given up the idea
for the present and Salzburg has post-
poned it for one month, to await the re-
sult of credit negotiations which are
now being conducted.

That the fusion movement is grow-
ing, however, was indicated by big
demonstrations held here on Sunday.
It was staged chiefly as a protest
against the Entente threat to withdraw
all financial aid if plebiscite was held.

A deputation of sixty persons was
received by Chancellor Mayr, who told
them quite plainly the Government was
dissatisfied with their action, which he
characterized as impudent and im-
prudent as well as there was too much
at stake and such demonstrations en-
dangered not only Austria but all the
German nations. By imprudent actions,
he said, the western Hungarian districts
might be lost and the fate of Upper
Silesia badly influenced. Besides Aus-
tria could not live without food supplies
from abroad longer than two months.
He urged the deputation to postpone
further demonstrations for at least a
few weeks, until the credit questions
were solved.

The speaker for the deputation an-
swered that no violent act was intended
by them, and that they did not intend
the demonstration as a protest against
the peace treaty.

BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

Contest for Cup to Begin in Bel-
gium on September 18.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—The international
spherical balloon race for the James
Gordon Bennett cup will be held in Bel-
gium on September 18, it was announced
here to-day.

No American balloonists have been
officially entered as yet in this year's
international spherical balloon race for
the James Gordon Bennett cup, the Aero
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